REGISTER No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,227—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

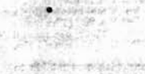
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. WICKS, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Cuttacorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and steamer or other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

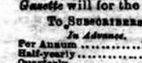
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the powerful S. S. GUNJAULA, 1,660 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p. m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA" 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,680 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ON THE 4TH JUNE.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. TILLOTT, will be despatched as above, and has still accommodation for a limited number of Second-Class Passengers.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool ..... Rs. 300
,, Suez ..... ,, 200

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	22	15	4	
Port Said	23	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	36	14-10	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised 48 hours one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CITY OF SALTIMORE	2,300	300	June 29
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	Building..

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

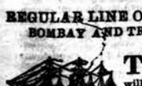
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. "MEMFI," Capt. G. MARTINOLICH, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 12th June 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 220	,, 255	,, 181 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 120	,, 66 0

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	2833	536	A. Coleman	21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

1878.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	3451	370	A. Symons	10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. EUROPA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

VIA

KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. BARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ODHOWJEE LUCKMIDASS, late a member of this Co-partnership, both in Bombay and at Kurrachee, CEASED from the 3rd ultimo.

રામજી લખમીદાસ.
i. e., RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

NOTICE.

MONS. M. CHARLES, lately arrived from PARIS, has fitted up a GRAND PANORAMA of the Turko-Russian War, the new Paris Exhibition, &c., &c., in the Elphinstone Circle. No. 38, opposite Messrs. Bolton and Co., from MONDAY, 3rd June 1878. CHANGE of PLATES every MONDAY.

Mons. M. Charles will remain in Bombay for a very short time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... One Rupee.
Second Class ..... Eight Annas.
Children—Half Price.
Payments at the Door.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce their intention from the 20th instant to dispose of all the SURPLUS STOCK of their establishment at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent on selling prices. Rowland and Co. trust the public will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. CHILTON, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., Sole Agents.

6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the ABKARI FARMS in KHANDESH is POSTPONED from Monday, the 17th June, to MONDAY, the 1st July 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Camp Pachora, 2nd June 1878.

TO BE LET, from 10th June, for the Season or year, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, No. 9, in the Civil or Neutral Lines, Poona, at present occupied by the Hon'ble SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE, and previously by H. E. M. JAMES, Esq. Apply to Messrs. DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, Poona, or to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, vacated by R. P. BRUNTON, Esq. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. RICHARD MARTIN has no INTEREST in our FIRM. In consequence of the return to Bombay of the Undersigned the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to MR. MARTIN is CANCELLED.

WM. WATSON,
Sole Partner in the Firm of William Watson & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Cassell's (Illustrated) Practical Dictionary of Mechanics ; by H. Knight, 3 vols	40	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Now Ready.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JUNE 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Time Tables, which comes into force from the 5th of this month, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Bombay.
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Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
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Madras to Poona and Bombay.
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Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation C
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Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Live,
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins,
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

Bombay ..... Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad ..... Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul ..... Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta ..... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ..... "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolali ..... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ..... Kellner & Co.
London ..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circn E. C.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund ..... "Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ..... Treacher & Co., Phillip, & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ..... Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..... Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

SPARKLING AVALON,
FROM THE DEVON VINTAGE CO.

MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE PRECISELY AS CHAMPAGNE IS MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE GRAPE.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the honour to bring before the public of India, the above exquisite, pure, and refreshing Sparkling Wine, the merits of which need only be tested to be richly appreciated. As introducers of the article, we take pleasure in giving a short sketch of its character and merits.

SPARKLING AVALON is the invaluable result of a DISCOVERY ARRIVED AT AFTER PROLONGED AND COSTLY INVESTIGATION under which all the fine natural merits of one of the finest fruits in the world are brought to perfection.

It is subsequently treated through all its stages precisely as the finest Champagnes of EPERNAY and RHEIMS, and to effect this, skilled FRENCH CELLARERS are employed in its production.

It is perfectly pure, of a delicate amber in colour, exhilarating in a just degree, and is distinguished by brilliancy, good body, fine bouquet, and all the best merits of a FINE SPARKLING WINE.

Like Champagnes and Moselles, it will continue to improve, though kept for years, and its discovery at once meets a long-felt want, in supplying a fine NATURAL SPARKLING WINE, acceptable alike to the palate of the Connoisseur, to the taste of the robust in health, or of the most delicate invalid, and to the wants of every European in India or other hot climates.

Quarts per dozen, Cash ..... Rs. 18
Pints do. do. ..... Rs. 10

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Bynauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	,, 130	,, 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	,, 140	,, 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	,, 150	,, 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS.

ON SATURDAY, 8th June, at 3, Sassoon Buildings (opposite Town Hall), Bombay, THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY will SELL by AUCTION about 100 Cases of their various Wines and Spirits.

All have been carefully selected in GROWERS CELLARS and include the renowned CHATEAU D'YQUEM SAUTERNE, CLOS DE VOUGEOT BURGUNDY, BERNCASTLER DOCTOR MOSELLE and STEINBERG CABINET HOCK, all wines of the highest class and not hitherto imported by any other house in India.

As many sample cases will be sold as may be required of CHAMPAGNE, STILL and SPARKLING HOCK, MOSELLE and BURGUNDIES, CLARETS, SAUTERNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, ITALIAN and AUSTRALIAN WINES, also BRANDIES (EXSHAW'S and others) old highland WHISKIES, HINKES GIN, &c.

Sale at 2 p. m. precisely, and all purchases may be returned within 10 days if not approved.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch			Rs. 25
Do.	Hunting	do.	... 25
Do.	½ ,,	do.	... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case			Rs. 150
Do. do.	in strong gold case		200
Do. do.	keyless	do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 135
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 3,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	.65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

LACTOMETERS OR MILK TESTERS,

CONSTRUCTED to show at once, without any calculation, whether Milk is pure and genuine, or to what extent adulterated.

Complete in case with Trial Glass and directions for use.

Cash, Rs. 3-0; Credit, Rs. 3 8.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S

SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and ivalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

EFFERVESCING SALINES,
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt ,,	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline ,,	1 8
Hockin's Sedilitz Powder ,,	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline ,,	1 8 ,, 2 15

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made

by mixing with any of the above

OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 3RD JUNE 1878.

The gist of the political telegrams received to day, so far as commercial matters are concerned, is the confirmation of the arrangements for the Congress, but the effect of this has probably been discounted already, and the Home markets to-day are not likely therefore to have undergone any material change.

In the shape of purely commercial advices we have little to add to our Saturday's report. There is an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, and a decline of 25s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, whilst the weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares mark an advance of 10s. in Chartered; but otherwise the movements reported in London have already been noticed.

From New York Saturday's telegram quotes an advance of ⅛ in ready Mid. Uplands and 1-16 cent. per lb. in August shipment. The receipts of Cotton at the United States ports to date show the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts.....	2,000	1,300	1,600
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,154,000	3,830,100	4,021,590

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.....	Inc. Rs.	10,90,862
Do. „ Branches	Dec. „	4,16,024
Other Deposits	Dec. „	39,256
Loans	Inc. „	5,61,025
Bills Discounted.....	Inc. „	7,99,209
Cash with Correspondents.....	Inc. „	33,777
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	4,56,652

These movements certainly show a slight increase in the trade demand for money, but not only are they of slight importance in amount, but it is pretty certain that a turn in the opposite direction will shortly be manifested and there is no occasion, therefore, to look for higher rates of discount.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been very quiet and there is no appreciable change to notice in the position of the market. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....Rs.	1s. 8 13-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..Rs.	1s. 8¾d.	„
Credits, ⅜ „ .....Rs.	1s. 8¾d. to 11-16	„
Documents, ⅜ „ ... .Rs.	1s. 8 11-16d.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent discount.

Government Paper has again been firm and rates are quoted ¼ to ⅜ per cent. higher, but at the advance there were sellers to a considerable extent while buyers are only for small amounts. We quote :—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¾.

The Share Market to-day has been quiet but steady, and except for Spinning and Weaving Companies, there have been few fluctuations in values. Banks and Land Companies are without change of any kind, and in Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 20 in Alexandra, Rs. 50 in Sholapore, Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Colaba and Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 2½ in Orientals; while in Khandeish Spinning there is rise of Rs. 25, in Morarjee Goculdass of Rs. 10, and in Nicol Press of Rs. 5 per share.

The Cotton Market to-day has been very firm and sellers have further advanced their quotations Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but the available stocks are so small that actual transaction are confined to a very limited quantity. So near as we can quote to day's rates are :—

Good Oomras	Rs. 208	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do	„ 202	„ „
G. F. do	„ 196	„ „
F. F. do	„ 187	„ „
Fair do	„ 178	„ „
Good Dholleras	„ 210	„ „
F. G. F. do	„ 204	„ „
G. F. do	„ 198	„ „
G. G. Dharwar	„ 215	„ „
G. F. Westerns	„ 193	„ „

In Seeds there is no special change to notice. Stocks are small and rates well supported. We quote Linseed Rs. 6-11 ; Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

Freights are practically unaltered. By steamer for Liverpool 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per ton is the current quotation, and by sail 17s. 6d. per ton.

Piece Goods maintain the same position. The up-country demand is slow, but dealers are fairly firm in anticipation of more doing after the break of the monsoon.

Coals are very dull and to arrive there is nothing doing. The cargo of North Wales per Blair Drummond has been sold at Rs. 18½ and Longrigg, per County of Kinross, at Rs. 17 per ton both alongside ship now in harbour.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	720
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	653

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	800
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,800	150	all	4 p. a.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.a.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700		750
Alexandra Jute Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,040
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,375
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	85
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	all	40 p.a.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	15 p.a*	225
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	80
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	780
Dharamsey S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	860
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	515
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,300
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,125
Hajeebhoy S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	950
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	915
Khandeish Spinning ...	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	775
K. Muconjee S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	825
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Manchester S. Spinning ...	435	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	600	1,000	all	25p.a*	815
Muncherjee Nuttie	2,500	1,000	all	5 p.a*	1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,190
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	285
Mofussil S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	878
Nerad S. and W. Co.....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	640
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	20 p.a*	727½
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	840 xd.
Soondarsa Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	725
Do do. ¼ Share..	600	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p. a.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	15 do	950
Albert Bombay Co.....	200	2,000	all	20 do	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	70
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	40	492
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	350	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co	1,000	1,250	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	500
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	333	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	365
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	60 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	150 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.a.	1,880
Bombay Gas Company...	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p. a.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	550	500	300	36 p. a.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	50	all	2 p. a.	19
Tramcher and Co....	1,900	500	all	11 p. ct	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co...	2,000	350	all	6 p. ct	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 1st June as compared with the statement issued on the 25th May :—

Liabilities.	25th May. Rs.	1st June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,72,017	58,62,879
Do do. at Branches.	40,54,769	36,18,745
Other Deposits	1,53,43,841	1,53,04,585
Post Bills	43,363	43,363
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,89,500	5,75,650
	3,75,83,490	3,84,05,122
Assets.		
Government Securities	26,76,688	26,76,688
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,70,615	20,64,747
Loans on Security of do. do.	45,77,383	51,38,958
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,973	8,191
Bills Discounted	1,28,59,866	1,31,49,075
Bullion	3,023	2,971
Deed Rec. 2 Rs. 5,30,228 Amount applicable reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,228	3,55,228
Sullice	2,23,777	2,57,544
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,52,12,263	1,47,80,710
Cash and Currency Notes	3,75,83,490	3,84,05,122

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Raphael, 1,542 tons, Captain J. W. Sherman, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Palmyra	Clark	Java.
	Saratoga	Rendall	Manilla.

The ship Raphael, Sherman, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Rydal, to Liverpool.
Steamer Khandalla, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.—Steamer Border Chieftain and Sir John Lawrence.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June. 1 Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.
Britannia .... Cochin.

DEPARTURES.

May. 31 Augustin .... Visagapatam.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Deccan :—To Madras—Mr L M Torrins, Mr W Booth, Mr H B H Turner.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Deccan :—To Galle—Mr D Duncan and Mr J Cook. To Southampton—Mr A M Tod, Mr Grainger, Mr J Smith, Mr and Mrs Herbert Taylor, and infant, Mrs Crozier, and child, Mrs Branson, Lieut Maltby, Lieut Thompson, Mr Green, Mr Forrester, Mr Hawkins, Capt Hosmer, Mr H Smith, Mr W McIntosh, Mr H S Osborne and Mr J Britton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa, s—8 packages stones, P D Framjee.
Branksome Hall, s—20 cases slates, Rabhoy Tyebally.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—60 cases bottling wire, John S Elmore & Co; 3 cases biscuits, Jehangir Ruskomjee Baliwala; 55 cases gin, 27 cases portwine, and 15 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Jamie Douglas—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.
Teheran s—2 bundles galvanised netting wire, Abdoolhoosein Hajeeola and Co.; 10 casks bird shot, Mahamedally Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—1 cask cognac, W. Watson and Co,

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—460 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pera s—2 cases saffron, L. Narden and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Loch Ranza—33,000 fire bricks, Pelly and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Annie Reed—5,400 boxes bor soap, Chas W. Dow.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigaderia—5 bales cotton, Shewdayall Bhoodermull; 350 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 74 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.
Lennox—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Cape St. Vincent—200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 35 cwts myrabollams, Allimahomed Hasum; 7 bales wool, Shamjee Nowrungee; 15 bales cotton, Jairam Day-ll; 3 bales hides, Mahomed Allana; 121 bales cotton, Ramcurun Rundayall; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels; 115 bales wool, Go uldas Tookeredas.
Atalanta s—20 casks castor oil, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2174 cwts coffee, Gowindjee Madhowjee; 2174 cwts coffee, Dyall Jairaj; 6 bales carpets, Chooneilall Manmowdaas; 93 cwts coir rope Madhowjee Ghelia; 387 bales jute, Nursee Kessowjee; 116 bales cotton waste, Tockersee Jewraz; 145 bales hemp, Nurbhoo Veerjee; 11 bales cotton waste, and 26 bales cotton waste, T Ezrail Shamjee; 37 bales cotton waste, C Curim; 41 bales cotton, Vrajmjee Veljee; 67 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund, 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 13 bales cotton waste and 17 bales wool, Tezrail Vamjee; 37 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 32 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 100 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 20 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersee; 50 bales wool Jewraz Dempee; 10 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersee; 200 cotton cuttings, Spinner and Co 7 cwts rope, Purmanund Govindjee; 100 bales hemp, Manekjee Shapoorjee
Europa s—168 cwts. coir yarn, T Ieumdass Lowjee; 27 cwts coir yarn, Bhowan Purso um & Co.; 675 cwts. lin-eed and 93½ cwts. myrabollams, Gangjee Nurput; 642 cwts myrabollams, Remjeon & Co.; 10 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput; 120 bales wool Peel, Cassels, & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 210 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 42 bales wool, Sallaymahomed Goolamhoosein.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zodiac—300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Cape Finistere—3,999 cwts. rapeseed, Knoop & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nearchus—2,100 cwts. rapeseed, Gaddum & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Good Hope—10,999½ cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Rose—1,000 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Europa s—3 bales skins, Abdoolremon Ahmed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Europa s—9 robbins cardamoms, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Zulika s—50 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.
Khandalla s—51 bales cotton, Moolchund Khoosal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesie s—19 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 64cwts cambay stone; and 3 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin & Co; 350 cwts twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 76 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 65 bales twist, the Albert Mill & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Tillsew—W Nicol and Co.
1737 Europa (s), Harris—W and A Graham & Co.
1737 Rydal Hall s—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1490 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—W. and A. Graham & Co,
200 Leanox, Malcolm—The Captain.
1629 Respigadera, Purcell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1457 Indiana, Drummond—The Captain.

FOR LONDON.

498 Valkyrien, Claproth—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

955 Professor Mahon, Lampe—The Captain.
326 Rose, Darlau—Vinay & Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

1560 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 10th June.

FOR VENICE.

1202 Pera (s), Hydes—Mails, 7th June.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1287 Nearchus, Baxten—Gaddum & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Topun.

FOR FALMOUTH.

881 Cape Finisterre, Robertson—Knoop & Co.
680 Moel Ellion, Prechard—Wallace and Co.
375 Zodiac, Ramadale—Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1257 Cassares, DeGruchy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1044 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee.
913 Serica, Mathews—The Captain.
1002 Zulika, Riddell—Glandstone, Wyllie & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

1180 Allegiance, James—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1156 Baldon Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott & Co,
1647 County of Kinross, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

1147 Annie Read, Crowell—Charles W Dow.

FOR MAURITIUS.

536 Hope, Corman—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1013 Good Hope (s), Bainton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1417 Lanark hire, Scott—Wallace & Co,
1286 St. George (s), Johnson—McCulloch Beyts & Co.

NOT FIXED.

972 Amboto (s), Brown—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1272 Alexandrovna, Churchill—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1519 Anglo-Indian, Everitt—The Captain.
858 Abe foyle, Dunlap—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
1282 British State-man, Sexton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
783 Beech Holm, Stenson—The Captain.
1402 Blair Drummond, McLennan—The Captain.
1199 Cannanore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1037 Chinsa (s), Alderton—F. & O. Co.
932 Comorin, Mayne—The Captain.
1406 Celia (s), Holmes—Renn, Ashley & Co.
833 Craigforth (s), Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.
954 Coltman, Sutherland—Forbes & Co.
824 C A Beyles, Alexander—The Captain.
1117 Duke of Edinburg, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
875 Dunlow, Urr—N. Manuckjee & Co.
866 Duchra, Spalding—W and A Graham & Co.
865 Drumadoon, Poon—M. Nusserwanjee.
1709 Prime Isle, McFee—The Captain.
1146 Europa, Theeen—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Fletcher—Forbes and Co.
1329 Galloway, Mackinlay—The Captain.
2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W Nicol & Co.
1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.
1275 John O. Gaunt, Lyall—Finlay, Scott & Co.
806 John Howard (s), Seaward—M. Nusserwanjee.
1344 Jeanie Douglas, Jamison—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), Morrison—Esse Bin Celifa.
902 Khimjee Oodowjee, Bailey—R Bates & Co.
1462 Light Co——Sir G Forbes & Co.
1138 Lillian, Dick—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1036 Lizzie Bell, Linton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1075 Loch Ranza, Grant—M Manuckjee & Co.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Esse bin Khuleefa.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
567 Preston Castle, Bate—The Captain.
1182 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain
1344 Rajpoot, Andrew—W Nicol & Co.
853 Robert Morrison, Davies—The Captain.
1468 Reaper, Poole—The Captain.
1121 Rhoda, Legg—The Captain.
1767 Shakspear, McGregor—The Captain.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1429 Stockbridge, Laing—J. Soares.
1286 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton.
2445 Simla, Macintyre—Finlay, Muir & Co.
923 Staffa, Rennie—M Nusserwanjee.
1429 Thomas Hillyard, Campbell—The Captain.
1691 Trafalgar, Johnson—The Captain.
1134 Trancois (s), Lesacheur—George Lockhart and Co.
1262 Victoria Gross, Oliver—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1285 Velley & Forge, Woodburn—Tudor Ice Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, Milne—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
464 Tvaer (s), 4 Wodehouse
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·782
Temperature of the Air.....	87·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·2
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud as=8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	83·2
General Direction of wind .... W, WNW, W, WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	216
Fall of Rain	0·00

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 29.

Anderson, Lieut, R A, to join, from England.

May 31.

Worthy, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

June 1.

Whitlock, Sub Lieut, 1-17th Regt, on duty, from Baroda.

June 2.

Barlow, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Dhond.

DEPARTURES.—June 1.

Norie, Lieut and Local Capt, 2-17th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Slater, Lieut, R A, to join, to Mean Meer.
Russell, Lieut, R A, to join, to Allahabad.
Beatson, Lieut, R A, to join, to Benares.
Robinson, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Mooltan.
Freeth, Capt, R A, on duty, to Attock.

June 2.

Bell, Major, Hy Contingent, to join, to Bolarum.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 30.)

Captain J B Hutchinson, officiating Judicial Assistant, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum.
Mr W Macdonald, Assistant Engineer, has passed the examination in the Lower Standard in Hindustani.
Mr J L McAlpine, Executive Engineer, is as a temporary arrangement, posted to the office of Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab-Irrigation Branch.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 1.)

Mr R Graham to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and to be posted to the Cawnpore district.
Mr Edward Reid Parsons to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur district.
Mr G W P Watts, Magistrate and Collector, Farukhabad, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad.
Mr W Irvine, Officiating Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Farukhabad.
Mr G Donovan, Officiating Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarnagar.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 29.

Major E Y Walcott, Staff Corps, is posted to Lucknow for general duty.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
9th Lancers—Quartermaster G Fuller to Murree, from 12th May to 15th October, on medical certificate.
6th Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut Lord Greenock to Kasauli, from 30th May to 19th August, on medical certificate.
Bengal Infantry—Col R B Jackson to the hills north of Dehra, from 27th May to 27th Nov, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 30.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
70th Regt—Lieut Burnaby, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter, vice Harris.
9th N I—Lieut Waller, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, in succession to Captain Woodhouse, vacated on promotion.
Major and Brevet Lieut Col Shipley, 40th Regiment, to be Commandant, Murree, to enable him to complete two years' service in command of a Hill Depot, vice Lieut Col Rowland, who has proceeded to assume the command of his battalion.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
Lieut Turner, R E, to be Captain.
14th Regt—Captain Ogden to be Major.
16th Regt—Captain Taylor to be Major. Captain M'Cann to be Major.
Colonel Buchanan, 9th Foot, having been placed on half pay on completion of his five years' tenure of command, was permitted to proceed to England in the troopship of the 26th March.
Lieut Col H St George Tucker, Bengal Infantry, on return from furlough, is posted for general duty to Barrackpore.
Major and Brevet Lieut Col Richards, 55th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, on the termination of his duties connected with the current course of Garrison Instruction.
Captain F P Worthy, Bengal Staff Corps, is attached to the 24th N I, for duty.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 8th, 8h. 45·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 4	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	0 44 m 1 44 a.	7 1 m 7 49 a.
Wed 5	.....	5 24	6 33	2 29 „ 3 25 m	8 40 „ 9 37 m
Th. 6	.....	5 24	6 33	4 15 „ 5 2 a.	10 24 „ 11 3 m
Fri. 7	.....	5 24	6 33	5 36 m 6 4 a.	11 39 „ 12 31 a.
Sat. 8	.....	5 24	6 34	6 31 „ 6 56 m	1 23 m 11 53 m
Sun. 9	Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 34	7 18 „	0 45 m
Mon. 10	.....	5 24	6 35	7 41 a.	1 6 a.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—May 5th, at Douglas, Co. Cork, the wife of C. T. Burke, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

BURKE—May 6th, at Douglas, Co. Cork, Norman Bernard, the dearly beloved son of C. T. Burke, Esq., aged two years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MALCOLM—June 3rd, at Bombay Harbour, William Malcolm, Captain of the Barque Lennox, of Glasgow, of heat apoplexy, aged 42. The funeral party will leave the European General Hospital at 4 p.m. precisely. Friends please accept of this intimation, and English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—May 24th, at Cuttack, the wife of E. C. Barrett, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a son.
REID—May 28th, at Moean Meer, the wife of Surgeon-Major Keppel Reid, 25th Punjab N. I., of twin sons.

DEATHS.

GIBBONS—May 25th, at Sea, on board the Steamer Dorunda, (during her passage to England), Diana Matilda, the wife of William Gibbons, Esq., Calcutta.
WALKER—May 30th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, Joseph Crosar Walker, Commander of the Ship Ben Rhydding, of Liverpool.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1878.

It is a satisfaction to learn that Lord Beaconsfield has determined to attend the Congress himself as the chief representative of England. He knows exactly what he wants, and his influence will be required to keep Lord Salisbury straight; for, although the present Foreign Secretary always says well whatever he has got to say, the remembrance of the extraordinary weakness he showed at the Conference of Constantinople in yielding to the fascinating influence of General Ignatieff is too recent not to suggest a fear that, if Lord Beaconsfield had let him go alone to Berlin, he might have been persuaded by his Russian and German colleagues at the Congress to concede some essential points in the present programme of the English Ministry. It would appear that the terms of a compromise regarding some articles at least of the Treaty of San Stefano have been arranged between England and Russia, or at least there has been a confidential interchange of views between the two Powers which has encouraged them to hope that they may yet come to a peaceful understanding with one another. But this state of things hardly justifies the cheerful expectation of the London papers that the Eastern Question is on the eve of a lasting settlement. That question can be settled by war alone; if peace be now concluded the contest for the supremacy of the East will only be adjourned, and Russia, profiting by her unhoped-for reprieve to replenish her exhausted treasury with foreign capital, to reorganize her army, and to prepare the way for the next advance in her path of conquest, will with every year that passes become more visibly in the eyes of all the nations of Asia a standing menace to the security of the British Empire. No real peace can be made between England and Russia; but Lord Beaconsfield may have been compelled by the hesitations of his colleagues and the revival in England of a clamorous demand for peace at any cost to promise that he will do his best to effect a truce which might last for five years perhaps. That he has consented to abandon to Russia some of the spoils she won in her war with Turkey is likely enough; but the London papers evidently know no more than we do regarding the recent negotiations, the purport of which has not yet been revealed even to Parliament, and we are convinced that Lord Beaconsfield sets too high a price on his own fame to sacrifice, even for the sake of peace, the honour or interests of England. His chief foe at the Congress will probably be Prince Bismarck, and it will be deeply interesting to watch the keen encounter of wits between these two famous men. The Englishman may, we think, be relied upon to hold his own, for he has a temper as imperturbable as that of the great Duke of Marlborough, of whose perfect self-command in council as well as in the field his contemporaries loved to relate some curious anecdotes. The German Chancellor, too, must be unusually troubled in mind just now. The repetition of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor William suggests the belief that there must exist an organized band of assassins who have sworn to kill the Emperor; and, although these men are set down as Socialists, it must not be hastily assumed that they are inspired only by a desire to overturn the present system of home administration in Germany, which they must know very well would remain unaffected by a change of Sovereigns. Among the most unscrupulous Socialists may be counted a large number of Poles, to whom the foreign policy of Germany in favouring Russia must be intensely hateful; and there is good reason to suppose that, if the Imperial Prince became Emperor in his father's stead, he would cultivate the friendship of England rather than that of Russia. We have here, at all events, an intelligible motive for crimes which otherwise could only be regarded as the acts of madmen. The attitude of Austria, too, must be felt by Germany and Russia to be far from reassuring. Count Andrassy is evidently alarmed at the prospect of any accommodation of the differences between England and Russia, and is anxious to let it be known that Austria does not want to have the frontier of the Russian Empire advanced to the Danube. Perhaps he only wants to make Russia buy off his opposition beforehand; but whose wisdom can harmonize the conflicting interests of all the Powers, and compose a durable peace out of all the elements of mischief which the Congress will have to deal with?

In the Government of India's instructions to the Famine Commission, it is laid down that the Commissioners, although debarred from making direct inquiries into the ryotwaree system in Southern India or the system of land assessment in any other part of India, can nevertheless not make their inquiry complete without taking into consideration the comparative power of the agricultural population in different provinces to resist the effects of drought. We believe we have been among the first to point out that this was one of the most important subjects to which the Famine Commission could direct its attention. We have remarked on the phenomen

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 2.

The perpetrator of the attempted assassination of the Emperor William is a Doctor Nobiling, who belongs to the Socialist party. The assassin who attempted to commit suicide after firing the shot has been arrested. The Emperor received thirty duck shots in his head, arms, and back, and has lost much blood; all the shots have, however, been extracted, and His Majesty is considered out of danger. The German people are much exasperated at the cowardly act.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

VIENNA, JUNE 2.

Count Andrassy has informed the Delegations that the Congress will positively meet on the 11th June, Russia and England having agreed to the basis of a programme to be followed.

THE ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The London papers of to-day confirm the report that Lord Beaconsfield will attend the Congress. Lord Salisbury and Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, will also attend on behalf of England.

The London press augur a favourable settlement of the whole Eastern Question at the Congress.

Count Schouvaloff has started for Saint Petersburg, and from there will go direct to the Congress.

THE INSURRECTION IN ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 2.

The Russian troops have attacked the insurgents in Roumelia but without success.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MALTA, JUNE 2.

The Saint Osyth, Helen Scott, and Clydesdale have arrived here. The Clydesdale will perform seven days' quarantine before disembarking her troops.

GRAND REVIEW AT MALTA.

A review of 9,000 troops took place here yesterday, in which the Indian troops already landed acquitted themselves admirably.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Bombay Mails of 13th ultc., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active.
The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8d
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
3½ per cent. do.	80
3½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for Account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111
Bar Silver	53d
Total coin in the Bank of France	£83,200,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£90,600,000
Oriental Bank Shares	£38-10
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£26-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 3, 8-45 A. M.

Mail leaves Saigon for Manilla on the 6th.

MADRAS, JUNE 3, 9.30 A. M.

Amoy cable repaired. Right to Shanghai and Japan.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 3.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p.m.—Weather unsettled; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 87; min. 75; W.B. 80; barometer 29·78. Fell of rain 70 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N.W. 6; thermometer 89·6; barometer 29·864.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W.,NW. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind W., S.W. Thermometer 98; Barometer 29·76.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5-45 p.m.—Weather clear; wind moderate thermometer 96.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits, 4 " "	1s. 8¾d. to 11-16	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8 11-16d.	"

An attempt was made yesterday evening to drag one of the 18-ton guns by means of a steam roller from the head of the Apollo Bunder to Malabar Point. All went well till this new traction engine with its tender got some way up the Queen's Road, when a wheel of the gun carriage found a soft place and sank in several inches. All the efforts of the engine to extricate the gun proved unavailing, and we believe it is sticking there still.

The south-west monsoon, says the *Ceylon Times* of the 21st May, "has now fairly set in, and although the sea breeze is often faint and feeble, there is no doubt we have seen the last of the land wind. The rainfall is general throughout the country, but it has none of those violent characteristics which usually distinguish it at this period of the year."

We are glad to see some slight indication of an intention on the part of the *Times of India* to turn over a new leaf, and to cease publishing week after week the indecent stories collected by its "too-famous correspondent *Gelert*," to quote the mild description of this gentleman given by the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*. The following scathing rebuke can only apply to *Gelert*:—"There are some prurient natures whom the appearance of a new divorce case in the daily newspapers attracts no less powerfully than corruption of another kind the vultures that feed upon garbage. They scent the inodorous prey from afar, and swoop down on each new piece of nastiness with an avidity that seems never to be glutted. When the attention of the rest of the world is rivetted on some great question of vital importance to the human race, such morbid spirits turn in solitude to gloat over the details of the latest scandal, and to rake among the fetid annals of crime for some tempting morsel to titillate their jaded appetite." However, as the *Times of India* is never of the same opinion for two days running, we have no doubt to-morrow's issue of the paper will contain a more than usually disgusting letter from the "vulture with the jaded appetite."

In an article on the "Eucharist," in the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Dean Stanley thus guardedly refers to the corruption of English manners which is unhappily too notorious to be overlooked by any observer, and which, though of course it has not yet penetrated all classes of society, is as widespread and threatens to be as mischievous to the country as the profligacy of the Restoration or the Regency was:—" We sometimes hear it said that during the last few years the bonds of English society are relaxed, the fountains of English morality poisoned—that things are talked of, and tolerated, and practised, which in the former generation would have been despised, condemned, and put down. Against these defiling, destroying, devastating influences, what is the safeguard? It is surely the maintenance, the encouragement, of that pure domestic love of which we just now spoke." These gentle purrings of the courtier-like Dean will have no effect. The degenerate age needs rather the lash of a Jeremy Collier.

THE *Englishman*, after a calm review of the facts that have been published in the matter of the dispute between Mr. Robert Knight and Sir George Couper, relating to the severe distress in a considerable portion of the North West Provinces, delivers the following unqualified condemnation of the Lieutenant-Governor:—" We should be only too glad to support Sir George Couper's action, if it were possible. We are entirely opposed to sensational writing or action in connection with the subject of famine. The feelings of humanity are only too apt to carry a people into extreme extravagances; and in such a cause, a wave of popular passion is, in its turn, only too likely to carry rulers into exaggerated action and wasteful expenditure. But, in the present instance, we have an array of facts which seem to establish that Sir George Couper met the calamity, which was clearly discernible, with an absence of prescience and preparation pregnant with most deplorable consequences."

We understand that the Secretary of State has called for a list of the graded officers of the Educational Services throughout India, showing the advantages which are attached to the classes of appointment in question.

We understand that the Secretary of State has approved and confirmed certain changes lately proposed by the Government of India last February in the Educational Establishment of Mysore. By these arrangements the office of Director of Public Instruction has been placed in the 3rd class of the Graded Education Service instead of the 2nd; and as the present Director already draws Rs. 1,050 per mensem, or Rs. 50 in excess of the maximum of the 3rd class, he has been permitted to continue to draw it as a personal allowance. His successors, however, will only draw the salary prescribed for the grade. The office of Senior Inspector of Schools, and that of the Principal of the Bangalore Central College, have been placed in the 4th or lowest class of the graded service, with the salary of that class—viz, Rs. 500 per mensem, rising to Rs. 750, the present maximum being Rs. 700. The salaries of some of the subordinate officers of the Department, including the head masters of the Mysore and Shimoga High Schools, which are now Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 350 per mensem, have been raised to a maximum of Rs. 400. This has been done on the urgent representation of the local authorities in view of the success of the two schools. These arrangements do not involve any large increase of charge against the revenues of Mysore, as the reduction in the pay of the Directorship of Public Instruction nearly makes up for the increase elsewhere.

THE *Statesman*—" We are not surprised to find that the mercantile and banking world of Calcutta find it next to impossible to believe that our statement can be true, that the German Government offered to sell its surplus silver to the home Government, in exchange for Indian four cent. securities *at par*, and that the Government not only rejected *that* proposal, but would not even entertain a proposal to take 3 per cent. securities at the same rate. Nothing would induce the home Government to increase its liabilities in gold. That the refusal was insane, no one we think outside the Government itself can doubt; the more so as the offer put it in the power of the Home Government to convert its existing 4 per cents. liabilities *in gold* into 3 per cent. We are sick to death of the querulous tone in which we are constantly writing, but the stupendous stupidity with which our financiers contrive to show in their every arrangement really passes belief. We cannot possibly have been deceived in what we have affirmed as to the German offers." The *Statesman* itself is "insane" in making such an assertion. It appears not to understand what is meant by taking Indian securities "*at par*." The meaning of this phrase would be that the German Government offered to buy Indian fours at 100, and nobody in his senses can believe that it ever made such an indiotic proposition.

THE *Madras Mail*—We are not surprised to learn that the protest we made last Saturday against the invidious exclusion of the Madras Medical Service, from the distribution of birthday and famine honours has been endorsed in every direction. There must, it is said by non-medical men, be something radically wrong in a system of decoration that persistently ignores the services of those who do not take, but who save life wholesale.

THE *Statesman*—The Royal birthday is a day signalized by a copious shower of Stars of India, which have come to be looked upon as the special property of the Secretariats. These marks of Royal favour have been greatly cheapened in public estimation of late years. It would be untrue to say that they are distributed without discrimination, but it is discrimination of a vicious kind. Respectable mediocrity stands as good a chance, or recognition, as signal merit, if not better. Some sort of connection with, or interest in, the Secretariats, is that which secures a C.S.I, for which, however, original power and independence of character are usually regarded as disqualifications. While far too many Civilian mediocrities are honoured in this way, the 'Stars' that find their way outside the sacred limit of the Covenanted Civil Service, are strikingly few in comparison. Of the ten names in the latest list of recipients, seven are Civilians It is impossible to guess what the majority of them have done, to commend themselves specially the Sovereign's favour. Sir Ashley Eden deserved knighthood for long and able service, and that the honour is appropriate to the position he holds, all will admit. Some surprise has been expressed that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has not also been knighted. The opposition of his Government to the Viceroy's scheme of a Frontier Commissionership, may perhaps account for the omission. Sir S. C. Bayley, Chief Commissioner of Assam, has been knighted for some reason or another; but Mr. Aitchison, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, is out in the cold. Of the Civilians who have been Companions, Mr. Elliot, who has done such good service in Mysore, and is now Secretary to the Famine Commission, has really won distinction. The Secretariats know best why some of the others have had distinction conferred upon them. While seven Civilians have been honoured, only three military officers have been made Companions. Colonel Merriman, Colonel Drever, and Major Monorieff have done good service in connection with the famine, though their names would hardly have occurred beforehand to the public. No Judge of any High Court has been found worthy of honour, no Uncovenanted officer, no native in or out of the service, and no professional or unofficial man whatever. The small clique of small men who surround the Viceroy, and form what is popularly known as the Mutual Admiration Society, reserve these decorations for themselves and their friends.

THE following is a copy of a letter addressed to the editors of the vernacular papers by Mr. H. A. Cockrell, Secretary to the Government of Bengal: "Sir,—In forwarding to you a translation of Act IX. of 1878 'for the better control of publications in the Oriental languages,' the provisions of which have been extended to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the provisions of this Act, which has been necessitated by the defamatory and seditious language of many of the vernacular papers in India, may receive your most careful attention. His Honour hopes that it may in future be unnecessary in the province of Bengal to enforce against any member of the Vernacular Press its provisions; but I am to notify to you that it is not the intention of Government that this Act should remain a dead letter, and that seditious language, hostile to the Government and calculated to excite against it hatred and contempt, or maliciously defamatory of Native Chiefs and officials, will undoubtedly cause action to be at once taken against the offending journal."

COLONEL FRASER, R.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, has issued the following obituary notice:—"The Chief Engineer regrets to announce to the Department the death by cholera of Mr. C. W. Priestley, Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, on the 23rd May, 1878. Mr. Priestley rose through all the grades of clerkship to the high position he held when he died; he was a most trusted assistant, and throughout his long service of twenty-four years was thoroughly devoted to his duty. His loss will be greatly felt both in the office and in the Department generally."

AT a general parade in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, held at Bhaugulpore on Saturday, 25th ult., the Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal was presented to Lieutenant G. S. Eyre, of the 5th Regiment N. L. I., for gallantry in risking his own life to save that of two brother officers who were in imminent danger of drowning. In April last year Lieutenants Eyre, Mansel, and Deane, of the 5th N. L. I., crossed the Ganges (on the bank of which the mess house of the 5th N. N. I. is situated) for the purpose of shooting, but not meeting with sport, soon returned. Lieutenants Deane and Mansel proposed to swim across the river (or back-water of the Ganges) to the mess in their clothes. Lieutenant Eyre declined, and proceeded some little way up stream to where a boat was awaiting them. The other two entered the water, and commenced to swim across in their clothes; when about halfway, Lieutenant Deane's strength failed him, and he called for assistance. Lieutenant Mansel, who was some distance ahead of him, immediately returned to him, and supported him for a time in the water; but the drowning man clutched at the one who had come to help him, and held Lieutenant Mansel round the neck. Both sank. On coming to the surface, Lieutenant Mansel shouted for assistance to Lieutenant Eyre, who was some 80 or 100 yards from them. Without a moment's hesitation, Lieutenant Eyre jumped into the water from the boat in which he was crossing, and swam to the assistance of his brother officers, who had sunk a second time. He succeeded in disentangling them from each other's grasp, and Lieutenant Mansel had sufficient strength left to reach the shore. Lieutenant Eyre conveyed Lieutenant Deane, who was insensible to the bank. Had a moment's delay taken place, humanly speaking, nothing could have saved Lieutenant Deane's life. For this prompt and plucky act, the Court of the Royal Humane Society have awarded their Silver Medal to Lieutenant G. S. Eyre.

THE *Madras Mail*—It is generally understood that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot ran Sir Ashley Eden very close for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. As a matter of fact Sir Alexander was nominated to the appointment, when it was discovered that it was contrary to rule to appoint any Indian Civilian to that post who had already resigned the service. The rule seems a rather absurd one, but its existence was (fortunately for the Bengallees) held to be a bar to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's appointment to Bengal. He does not seem to be very popular in Calcutta, and Lord Lytton, who at first took to him, seems to have tired of his pompous prosy manner, and to have discovered that he is not always a safe adviser. Socially, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot is not a greater success in Calcutta than in Madras, where he failed in those duties of hospitality, which the old Company rightly expected from their highly-paid representatives in India.

THE *Indian Mirror*—What is there in the Puri Rajah's case to suggest a failure of justice? We see absolutely no chance of a wrong verdict having been returned in this case. And yet many of our contemporaries have gone on denouncing the judgment of the High Court and making political capital of a case which, if it had been let alone, would have been considered as the greatest triumph of justice over wrong and *zulum*. We say in all seriousness this attempt to pollute the stream of justice is to be sincerely deplored. We have nothing to gain by it. Nay, this open denunciation of the Judges has a tendency to diminish the respect which people ought to entertain for the cause of law and justice. In future whenever a case like this comes to be tried, we shall immediately go on prejudging it, till the people have lost their confidence in the Judges and the Judges have lost theirs in the people. Now, we know what Native justice in Native courts was in former times. It is to educate them in better notions of law and order that the present law courts have been established, and it is for the interest of the country that we should imbibe them as soon and as thoroughly as we can. But one essential of success in any undertaking is that it should inspire confidence. Up to this moment the law courts of the country have succeeded in doing this. If now confidence is to be destroyed by insinuations like those made with regard to the Puri case, we plainly see what will occur. It will not only lessen our respect for law but make us gradually sceptical of any good accruing from the present order of things, and anxious for that reign of chaos under which we reveiled under former Governments. Now, is that a very desirable thing? Do our countrymen like that we should get our differences adjusted before illiterate and corrupt *cazis* and *kotwals*? If not, let not political feelings any longer enter into discussions on such subjects. Our countrymen are fully entitled to criticise the judgments of the courts. Let the least flaw be pointed out, let all the irregularities be denounced; such a course would have the effect of making justice more perfect and unassailable. But to declaim against a Judge because he has not spared a bad man—and a bad man belonging to the Native community, because forsooth the Judge who tried him is a European—is an instance of perverse reasoning which ought to be discouraged by all means. Our best interests would lie in keeping justice and politics as much wide apart from each other as possible; the two should never be mixed together. A Judge who lays stress upon political considerations, who is guided by race antipathy, who thinks the dignity of the dominant race more precious than the administration of justice, should be decried and condemned; he is a mischievous person, who on the plea of justice perpetrates injustice. In the same way the man who seeks to convert every decision of a law Court into a political grievance, and destroys the confidence which every law abiding people should place in a court of justice, ought to be openly discouraged. Politics is a dangerous game when recklessly cultivated by a subject race not yet fit for liberty, but it becomes mischievous when it is needlessly applied to matters which have no occasion for courting such an alliance.

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DEATH OF MR. WILLIAMSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS.—This gentleman, who came to Poona sick only last Friday, died, we regret to say, of heat apoplexy on Saturday morning at the Royal Family Hotel.—*Deccan Herald.*

CHOLERA.—We hear from Dhond that two men, a printsman and coalman, died of cholera at Dhond on Saturday morning early. We are sorry to hear that there are still many cases both among the employés of the railway and the men engaged on the works going on at the station of Dhond. Everything is being done to put a stop to the progress of the disease; but there is a considerable amount of panic prevailing.—*Id.*

JUDGMENT was pronounced by the Small Cause Court, Kurrachee last week in a somewhat curious case. A Mehmon in the bazaar sued a Mr. and Mrs. Hill on a security bond passed by the latter. Both parties contend that they are not liable; one averring that he never authorised his wife to stand security by pledging his credit; that his implied authority did not extend any further than ordering necessaries for his house; the other party pleaded coverture as a bar to the suit. After a lengthy discussion, and hearing which extended over two days, his Honour pronounced judgment in favour of both defendants, but expressed his regret that defendant, Hill, should not have honoured his wife's note of hand, which, considering all the circumstances of the case, was a good moral obligation. Mr. Hill's father was also examined on behalf of the plaintiff, and he deposed to the fact of his willingness to meet his daughter's engagement, but that her husband would not permit him to interfere in the matter. There is a similar case in which Mr. Rafferty, police constable, is concerned, Mr. Pullen, barrister-at-law, appearing for him.—*Beacon.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th May 1878 was 2,46,943 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,39,203. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 25th May 1878.	Week ending 26th May 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,16,018	Mds 61,462	Mds54,556	...
Amount	Rs. 1,23,754	Rs. 62,622	Rs. 61,132	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,35,677	Mds 5,25,391	...	Mds 2,89,373
Amount	Rs. 1,24,943	Rs. 3,10,860	...	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 50,341	*	...	...
Amount	Rs. 31,179	...	...	Rs. 1,54,238
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 17,988	Mds 27,126	...	Mds 9,161
Amount	Rs. 11,697	Rs. 50,392	...	Rs. 9,695
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,838	Mds 2,088	...	Mds 250
Amount	Rs. 6,895	Rs. 7,158	...	Rs. 263
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 13,096	Mds. 24,475	...	Mds 11,379
Amount	Rs. 19,778	Rs. 33,172	...	Rs. 13,394
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,99,889	Mds 2,31,201	...	Mds 31,316
Amount	Rs. 1,08,435	Rs. 1,36,980	...	Rs. 28,545
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 6,04,840	Mds 9,41,783	...	Mds 2,46,943
Amount	Rs. 4,51,881	Rs. 5,90,884	...	Rs. 1,39,203

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th May 1878 was 1,06,156 maunds, and in money Rs. 44,154. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 25th May 1878.	Week ending 26th May 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weights	Mds 16,081	Mds 43,426	...	Mds27,363
Amount	Rs. 15,634	Rs. 35,704	...	Rs. 22,070
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 69,506	Mds 54,966	Mds 14,540	...
Amount	Rs. 17,078	Rs. 15,018	Rs. 2,660	...
JAGBEE—				
Weight	Mds 6,088	Mds 6,814	...	Mds 781
Amount	Rs. 3,144	Rs. 2,950	Rs. 194	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 1,687	Mds 207	Mds 1,430	...
Amount	Rs. 4,130	Rs. 538	Rs. 3,592	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,760	Mds 5,780	...	Mds 1,011
Amount	Rs. 3,900	Rs. 5,057	...	Rs. 1,857
SALT—				
Weights	Mds 47,246	Mds 60,987	...	Mds13,722
Amount	Rs. 8,901	Rs. 9,257	...	Rs. 356
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 12,728	Mds 43,772	...	Mds31,044
Amount	Rs. 5,040	Rs. 15,631	...	Rs. 11,591
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 3,602	Mds 5,877	...	Mds 1,975
Amount	Rs. 2,782	Rs. 2,854	...	Rs. 752
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,14,398	Mds 1,60,823	...	Mds46,230
Amount	Rs. 34,922	Rs. 48,556	...	Rs. 13,634
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,75,974	Mds 3,82,130	...	Mds1,06,156
Amount	Rs. 93,036	Rs. 1,37,190	...	Rs. 44,154

WILSON'S CIRCUS AT HYDERABAD.

YESTERDAY, Mr. WILSON, the managing proprietor of the admirable Circus which recently visited Bombay, arrived in Bombay. He has had a brilliant reception in Hyderabad, and if he and several of his troupe had not been severely attacked by cholerale complaints the trip would have been completely successful. Poor Lyons, the advance agent, succumbed to small-pox; and then Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were at death's door with cholera. Silver, the splendidly trained horse which used to "buck jump" with Mr. Kingsley, contracted an illness and had to be shot, and as it was just like one of the Circus family, its death was much lamented. These misfortunes have detracted from the success of the Hyderabad trip, but Sir Salar Jang and the other Hyderabad officials have spared no pains to give Mr. Wilson's Circus a warm reception.

NATIVE PRINCES AND THEIR CRITICS.

NATIVE CRIES THAT LORD LYTTON MIGHT EXPECT.

REGARDING our recent article on the Government of India's proposal to reduce to reasonable limits the armies of native princes, many of our Bangalee friends are in deep tribulation. The *Indian Mirror* says:—

The case against the Native Princes could not have been put in a stronger light than this. The *Bombay Gazette* has stated all it could to bring our Princes into contempt and disrepute. We do not grudge our contemporary the privilege of thus libelling the entire princedom of India. In fact, we think we do require an honest, straightforward man to tell us sometimes what he thinks of the natives and their Princes. But having said the worst, does our contemporary think the Native Princes deserve the shameful treatment which Government has held out to them? What have they done that they should be so repeatedly subjected to the suspicion of the paramount power. Has any Prince been detected in the act of setting up a rebellion? Has a general plot being hatched in the capitals of the Native States for the overthrow of the British Empire? Has the demeanour of the Princes changed for the worse? Are Political Agents daily insulted at their Courts? Are the Princes intriguing with one another? Is there any proposal to carry the 320,000 men, forming the armies of the latter, to the frontier as soon as the Russians hail from the other side of the Hindu Kush? What, indeed, have they done that they should be subject to these insults at the hands of Government? We can conceive no step which the Government of India has taken in recent times which is more derogatory to its honour or more damaging to its reputation than this continual harping on the disloyalty of its feudatories.

But what Christians in the same sphere, and as the Empress has been declared to be but only one, the Princes must needs be only satellites, not even independent stars of the lowest magnitude—borrowing their lustre, their substance, their all from the grand luminary in the centre of the system. We are quite familiar with the idea. Indeed, we cannot say that we do not like it. But there is a manner of doing all things, and the way in which Government has carried out this particular idea is extremely distasteful to all.

We confess this attitude of Government has disgusted us beyond measure. It betokens suspicion such as no generous friend can harbour against another. It shows a desire to render powerless a body of Princes which entirely contradicts the professions of friendship made by Government from time to time. The project of disarming the Native States may be calculated to promote the safety of the empire; but no right-thinking person will allow that the stability of an administration depends upon the extent to which you deprive the feudatories of their power, prestige, rank and influence.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

The announcement will be hardly believed by the people, and yet it is a fact, that the British Government is going to disarm the Native Princes of India. The news, we need scarcely say, is startling in the extreme. The Native Princes were at first the allies of the English, then they became their tributary and feudatory chiefs, and now they are to be levelled down to the rank of ordinary zemindars of the country. It sickens one's heart to contemplate such a wretched state of affairs, and the object which the British Government is clear on the subject. It is quite in keeping with the policy recently inaugurated by the Government, and whether we approve or disapprove of it, we must bow down before the omnipotent power of our rulers.

Truth says:—There is no small amount of truth in Mr. Bright's sneer at the excessive praise which is lavished on military courage, coupled with its university; and Voltaire said much the same thing above a hundred years ago. Discipline, in fact, is apt to give qualities courage. The Russians have long passed as excellent soldiers, and the Roumanians have been regarded as curs. Yet there seems to have been little difference in the disciplined valour of both. The first time that a soldier goes into action he finds the shot that he hears whizzing through the air is aimed at him. But if he is not hit at first, he soon acquires a sort of fatalistic feeling that he never will be. The eve of a battle might be supposed to be a solemn moment. I have been at several eves, and I never perceived a solemn look on any nor, so far as I could perceive, did it strike any one that the next day he might be killed. The thoughts of every one were concentrated first on supper and then on finding a comparatively comfortable place in which to sleep. During a battle, all not immediately engaged are simply bored. If a hand-to-hand fight take place, it is due to some bungler being in command on one side or the other. Most of the regiments engaged do not even see the enemy. Attacking in column and bayonet charges are things of the past. Shells and bullets are fired into a position, or upon troops advancing. The victory is decided by artillery and breech-loader firing. Those who can concentrate the heaviest fire upon particular strategical points win. So mechanical is the whole affair, that it is an admitted axiom that if one-third of the best regiment in the world can be put *hors de combat*, the remainder will execute a strategical manœuvre to the rear.

THE American Medical Mission at Arcot is a great institution, and the missionaries work hard and achieve much. The Madras Church Mission Record has a good deal to say about the departure of the Rev. B. C. Macdonald, who was in charge of Trinity Church. Of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and their labours their friends have no doubt every reason to be proud. But it is curious to note that amongst the gifts presented to them on their departure was a photographic group, where Mrs. Macdonald was represented with her husband and 16 members of her Bible class, who, although Hindus by religion, were at their own request photographed with English Testaments in their hands. The Rt. Rev. G. M. Record calls it "an interesting circumstance," and I am interesting to whom? If the youths in question were "Hindus by religion," as stated, there was nothing significant or appropriate in their being photographed with Testaments in their hands. If the compliment conveyed in their being so taken was intended to please the lady, it shows what an important role the youths who attended their Bible class attached to the holy book. If Hindu youths are to derive benefit from Bible classes, they should be taught reverence before all things, and it is in no wise complimentary that they should so misunderstand the lessons they are to learn as to be disposed to instil into them. Teachers ought not to be so easily pleased, and should look less to the interesting aspect of actions than to their being full of simplicity, truth, and fittingness. There is no reason why even devout Bible teachers or pupils should be photographed with Bibles or devout books of any kind in their hands; there is an affectation about it which is not in keeping with perfect humility. But when a "Hindu by religion" is photographed with a Bible in his hand, the circumstance is not only 'uninteresting' in the extreme but eminently unsuitable and absurd.—*Madras Correspondent of the Englishman.*

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND, in speaking lately in London on the subject of the destruction of wild beasts, said that he considered this question of the highest interest. The science of natural history was now very much applied to practice, and he wished to give two instances of destructive animals which had now been almost totally exterminated by the Government of India. They were destructive to sugar-canes, but they were now pretty nearly extinct by the simple plan of letting loose the rats' natural enemy, the mongoose. The next instance, that of poisonous snakes, was also in the West Indies. A gentleman called his attention to some snakes in the sugar-canes came to his friend, Mr. Jamrach, the animal-dealer, and offered him a large reward to tell him what animal would destroy snakes in the sugar-canes. Mr. Jamrach said, "What will you give me?" and on his price being agreed to he said, "I procure it." Then cockerels were turned loose and the snakes disappeared, but Mr. Jamrach never got his fee. When his friend Capt. Rogers, first brought this matter before the public he took a great deal of interest in the subject. With regard to tigers, he should run drags for these animals, and go after them with valerian. If you wanted to annoy a neighbour, you could not do it better than by putting a handkerchief with a drop of valerian on it into his garden, when all the cats in the neighbourhood would assemble there. The late Mr. N. Lenton had tried it at the Zoological Gardens. He found they came to it and appeared thoroughly delighted. A gentleman had mentioned wolves. If he had a chance he would catch many of them. He would run a drag of red herring in their way, and thus you could lead wolves where you liked, and shut them up. Colonel Sterpchkoff, who was lately in Ireland for killing magpies, was in Australia, and he did not see why it should not be used for killing tigers. He exhibited a model of Captain Rogers's tiger trap, and explained its operation. With regard to sharks, he would soon polish them off. It had been the habit for the last two or three years for people to use dynamite for killing fish. He and his colleague as Inspectors of Fisheries, had held several inquiries into the action of dynamite; it was most terrific stuff. A cartridge of dynamite such as those used at Portland, that cost 2*l.*, would be thrown into the water, and the result would be to thus catching 340 mullet. Dynamite had been made totally legs in England for fish, but he did not see why it should not be used for sharks in India. He would get them together with appropriate ground bait. If they wanted to get rid of cats he would tell them an infallible remedy, and it consisted of a cat-of-

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THE LAND OF MIDIAN AND ITS MINES.

(Times' Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 27.

THE return of Captain Burton and his party from the Land of Midian at the beginning of this week is already known by telegraph in England. The object of the expedition was to examine into the mineral wealth of the country, which hitherto has been very little visited by travellers, and is only imperfectly known to geographers. Yet the minerals of Midian were known both in biblical and classical times. Everybody remembers how Moses, when he fled from the face of Pharaoh, dwelt in the land of Midian and married the priest's daughter; and how notwithstanding this alliance, the children of Israel, after the Exodus, vexed by the wiles of the Midianites, made war upon them and slew their kings, and burnt their cities and their goodly castles, and spoiled them of "gold, silver, brass, iron, tin, and lead," and "jewels of gold chains and bracelets, rings, earrings, and tablets;" and how Moses ordered the wrought jewels of gold to be brought into the Tabernacle as a memorial. It is equally well-known, too, how the Romans long afterwards again worked the mines whence these metals were dug, and many are the traces of their work which Captain Burton has recently found. Yet, next to nothing is now known of the country, its wild wastes of rock, its barren valleys and precipitous mountains, its vast half-worked mines, its ruined cities, and its wandering and savage population. That it lies to the east of the Red Sea, that it belongs, for some mysterious reason, to Egypt, is about all ninety-nine out of every hundred people know about it. Captain Burton's two expeditions will have at least one good result—they will instruct the people. Thanks to his kindness, I am able to give a sketch of his recent doings, and even my summary will prove the land to be at least as interesting as many countries which have long been the happy hunting-field of enterprising travellers of all nationalities.

The expedition left Suez December 10, 1877, and returned there on April 20, 1878. During four months of hard travelling and voyaging upwards of 2,600 miles, they only lost one soldier, who died of fever. They brought home some 25 tons of geological specimens to illustrate the general geological formation of the land; six cases of Coloredo and Negro ore; five cases of ethnological and anthropological collections—such as Midianite coins, inscriptions in Nabathean and Cufic, remains of worked stones, fragments of smelted metals, glass and pottery; upwards of 200 sketches in oil and water colours, photographs of the chief ruins, including catacombs, and of a classical temple, apparently of Greek art; and, finally, maps and plans of the whole country, including 32 ruined cities, some of whose names can be restored by consulting Strabo and Ptolemy, besides sketches of many *ateliers* where perambulating bands like the gipsies of ancient and modern times seems to have carried on simple mining operations.

Among the specimens are argentiferous and cupriferous ores from Northern Midian, and auriferous rocks from southern. There are collections from three turquoise mines, the northern, near Aynunieb, already worked; the southern, near Zibs, still scratched by the Arabs; and the central, until now unknown save to the Bedouins. There are, moreover, three great sulphur beds, the northern and the southern, belonging to the secondary formation (now invaded by the trap granite), and the central, near the port of Mowilah, of pyretic origin. Rock salt accompanies the brimstone, and there are two large natural salt lakes. The whole of the Midian secondary formation supplies fine gypsum, and in parts of it are quarries of alabaster, which served to build the ruins of Maghair, Sheeayb, Madiama (of Ptolemy), and el-Haura (Leuke Kome), the southernmost part of western Nabathea.

The term Midian, popularly derived from Medan, the Hebrew, is really the Old-Egyptian "Madi," a word which occurs in many papyri, whose plural is Madian, or Madina. The modern tribes that hold the land confine it "Madyan" to the strip of maritime country between the coast Ghauts and the sea, from the fort of Allahah (lat. 29deg. 30min.) to Mowilah (lat. 27deg. 32min.) Captain Burton calls this country Northern Midian, and he applies the term Southern Midian to the tract of about similar size stretching south from Mowlah to the great Wady Hams [lat. 25deg. 55min. 15sec.], where Egypt ends, and the Hedjaz, the Holy Land of the Moslems, the capitals of which are Mecca and Medina, begins. He also divides the country into two mineral districts: the northern, with Makna as its port, has not been much worked; the southern, with Wedj as its harbour, shows extensive traces of ancient scientific labour. But he describes the whole as affording great mining capabilities to modern science. These conclusions he arrived at by dividing his four months' exploration into three several excursions—northern, central and southern.

The caravan consisted of eight Europeans, three Egyptian officers of the staff and two of the line, 25 soldiers and 30 miners, 10 mules, and about 100 camels. The northern excursions commenced at Mowilah, the port of arrival in Midian. They revisited the country covered by Captain Burton's expedition last year, the story of which will be told in his forthcoming book, "The Gold Mines of Midian," which I must not anticipate. After re-inspection of the ancient workings of the precious metals, passing the traditional site of Moses' Well, the party turned inland upon Makna, the port, and spent a week digging into and extracting the veins of silver which thread the quartz carelessly cupeled specimens yielding 15 to 20 per cent. of silver. The hills is within a few minutes' walk of the coast, and by means of Mr. Haddan's cheap tramways it would be easy to ship the ore in the harbour. Leaving Makna they rounded the windy Gulf of Allabah, and the incorrectness of the British hydrographic chart very nearly shipwrecked the party on the reefs off the island Tiran. They reached Mowilah again on February 3d.

The second expedition followed and was directed to the inland region east of Mowilah. The object was to determine the longitudinal breadth of the metalliferous country. A double chain of ghauts extends the coast, and a succession of valleys cut through these heights. Beyond the ghauts a rough and precipitous pass, terrible for loaded camels, leads to the Hisma, a plateau some 4,000 feet high, of new red sandstone, which in reality the western wall of the Nejd, or great central uplands of the Arabian peninsula, and is remarkable for the beauty of its brick-red precipices and castellations. East of the Hisma lie the dark lines of the Marreh the basaltic and doubtless volcanic regions whence the miners of old brought the rough mill stones that served for their first grindings. But here the expedition reckoned without its hosts, the Maazeh, a semi-Egyptian tribe, who received them apparently with friendliness, but all the while were preparing for attack, murder, and plunder. The trap, however, was badly set for an old traveller. Captain Burton guessed the coming danger, and was able to beat a hasty retreat without bloodshed. The expedition, altering its plans, then turned to the south-east. They passed through the lovely Wady Daumah, once teeming with fertility, now laid waste by the Bedouin, "the fathers of the Desert." They discovered the ruins of the city of Sheewak, the Souka of Ptolemy, which, with its outlying suburbs, its aqueducts carefully built with cement, its barrages across the village beds, its broken catacombs, its furnaces and vast *usines*, covers some four miles. Here and elsewhere the furnaces were carefully searched. The Colorado quartz-ore and the chloritic greenstone, used as flur, showed what ore had been treated; but so painstaking were these old miners that not the minutest trace of metal was left to tell its own tale. Sheewak was evidently a city of workmen, probably of slave workmen. A few miles to the south lay Shaghab, the ruins of which far superior in site and construction, suggested the residence of the wealthy mine-owners. Here the expedition turned west. The country was barren, roadless, and very thinly inhabited, but they came upon the ruinous traces of mining operations at every stage. March 5 they arrived at the flourishing little port of Zibs (Zibsar on the hydrographic chart), built with the remnants of some older town. Near Zibs was found the southernmost of the turquoise mines. Its natives have learnt the art of promoting the growth of pearls by inserting a grain of sand into each oyster.

The third, or southern excursion, which Captain Burton was enabled to undertake by the despatch of a second ship and another month's food from Suez, proved by far the most interesting to mineralogist and archæologist alike. Gold mining evidently here takes the place of silver and copper extracting, and the vast traces of the labours of the scientific old miners in shafting and tunnelling teach exactly their *modus operandi*. The Marreh, or Volcanic district, which they inspected, extends as far as Yambo, and possibly as far as Medina, the Holy City. It is coved with ruins of mining works, and the expedition found gold threading and filming the basalt, which led them to believe this district to be the focus of the mineralogical outcrop. Meanwhile, M. Marie, the mining engineer, proceeded to the southern depot of sulphur, and discovered a third hill distant only two miles from a navigable bay. He secured specimens of this rock and also of chalcedony, the material of the finely-engraved seals and amulets worked by the natives. He found, and the whole party afterwards visited an outcrop of quartz, in mounds, hillocks, and gigantic reefs, called "Abel Marwah," and the disused works, of great extent, were surveyed. The caravan, now guided by the Balisy tribe, which claims some of the old mining districts, left the port of Wedj, March 23, and visited the ruins of Um el Kharab ["Mother of Desolation"], in which an extensive vein had been worked, and pillars of quartz left standing between roof and floor. Travelling through a land once rich and prosperous as mining could make it, now the very picture of dreary desolation, the travellers reached the plain El Beda Bedais of Ptolemy). Here the hills of red porphyry were covered with religious inscriptions in the Cufic and modern Arab characters; nothing Nabathean occurred. On April 8, after traversing another quartz country, the expedition reached their Ultima Thule, the Wady Hamr, the great gap worked by water in the maritime mountain chain which forms the highway for pilgrims returning from Medina, and constitutes the frontier between Egypt and the Hedjaz, which belongs to Turkey. Here a pleasant surprise awaited the party. On the southern brink of this wild water course was the site of a beautiful little temple, built of white and variegated alabaster, dog from neighbouring quarries. The foundations alone were left, and a few years ago the place was a tumulus into which the Arabs dug for treasure. The Wady had washed away the northern wall, and the adjacent bed was strewn with fragments of columns, bases and capitals, all of alabaster and cut in the simplest and purest style of Greek art. Can this be a vestige of that ill-fated expedition, in which Ælius Gallus was foiled by the traitor Nabatheus?

This closed the expedition. The party returned to Suez, and arrived in Cairo the 21st of April. They received a most courteous welcome from his Highness the Khedive. Specimens of their ores will be sent to Paris and London; the rest will be analyzed in Cairo by a local commission, while the curiosities of all kinds will be exhibited first in Cairo and then sent to the Paris Exhibition. So ends the story. After all allowances made for the traveller's love of the scene of his labours, it must be admitted that the land of Midian is a wonderful place. As one hears of the mines that are spread over the country, with their shafts and their tunnels, their furnaces and their barrages, the towns of workmen, and the cities of mine owners, one begins to understand why "all King Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, none were of silver, it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon." And when one reads of the mines that are yet unworked, with their quartz and their Colorado ore, one feels tempted to ask why the Khedive at Cairo, like Solomon at Jerusalem, should not "make silver and gold as plenteous as stones." But hitherto brilliant prospects for Egypt have turned out very grave realities. So we Egyptians are content once more to possess our souls in patience until the cool and cautious capitalists of Paris and London put their hands into their pockets, pay the Khedive a handsome royalty, and turn the Land of Midian into a limited liability company. One thing is certain. This dead country of Midian, thus suddenly brought back to life, is no fabulous land, where all the world can go and get rich. It is developement will need capital as well as science, and Egypt must, therefore, be content with a royalty and leave the risk and the work to foreign skill and enterprise.

DR. PARKER AND THE BABY.—Many mothers are either compelled to stay away from church, or take their babies with them. A poor woman took her little one in her arms to hear Dr. Parker. The loud voice from the pulpit awoke the child and made it cry, and its mother got up and was leaving the Temple, when the Doctor stopped her by saying, "My good woman, don't you go away. The baby doesn't disturb me." "It isn't for that, sir, I leave," she replied; "it's you disturb the baby."—*Figaro.*

MR. MILLAIS'S "BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."

Sir Walter Scott's popularity has lately experienced something like a second spring. There was a moment when the fame of the Wizard of the North seemed to be passing through a partial eclipse. We were told that his romances had fallen out of fashion. They had all but ceased to supply materials for the painter and the dramatist. It became the fashion to speak and write slightingly of him, as little better than a clever manipulator of literary and antiquarian *bric-à-brac*; a painter of men and women and manners from the outside, by their clothes, caparisons, and outward appliances; a wide-spread archæologist, no doubt, but no creator in the true sense. And now the natural reaction seems to have come. The Wizard of the North has had his book and staff restored to him. Sir Walter is recognized as a mighty creator outside of the world of clothes and manners. Cheap editions, handy editions, literary editions of the Waverley Novels are poured into the market. Dramatic versions of his stories again restore and sustain the fortunes of theatres. One dramatist makes a reputation and a fortune by living exclusively out of them. The most popular painter of the day seeks them for the subjects of pictures meant for engraving, and so appeals to the widest possible popularity.

Even when we remember Mr. Millais's early triumph in "The Huguenots" and "The Order of Release," it may be doubted if he has yet produced a picture that so took and held the sympathies of his large public as his "Effie Deans." There was a pathos in the helpless appeal of the betrayed and broken-hearted girl which went to the hearts of all who saw it. The completeness of the execution answered to the power and pathos of the conception. The picture seemed to leave nothing to desire. One of Scott's most touching and living creations had found thorough embodiment and, as it were, new life in painting.

And now in the same gallery, in King-street, St. James's where the "Effie Deans" was exhibited is being exhibited a companion picture from the most tragic of all Scott's stories, "The Bride of Lammermoor," which followed and pathetic stories seem to mark the turning-points in the tide of their author's fame, fortunes, and literary vigour. Though "The Bride of Lammermoor" was dictated under the pangs of agonising pain when the author was unable to hold a pen, and though, when the story was put into his hands in print, he could not remember a single passage, incident, or character it contained, it stands alone among Scott's work for tragic power of the higher kind, as "The Heart of Midlothian" is unequalled for homelier pathos. None of his stories supply two more touching types of wronged and suffering womanhood than Effie Deans and Lucy Ashton, as none supply such a model of humble heroism as Jeanie. But, for the painter, the suffering heroines are the best. It may be open to question whether Mr. Millais has been as much helped by his subject from "The Bride of Lammermoor" as by that from "The Heart of Midlothian." In the earlier picture, the woman was everything, the man next to nothing—a comparatively vulgar instrument of destiny. The moment chosen was the supreme one in which the secret of the poor girl's shame was in very act of disclosure. But the task of the painter who represents the first encounter of Lucy Ashton and Edgar of Ravenswood is a difficult one. He has to indicate, by his choice of type and expression, a whole futurity of hapless love, to foreshadow a chain forged by Nemesis, of which the encounter of the lovers is but the first link. In the present picture the Master of Ravenswood may fairly be called the principal figure. He, the instrument of the terrible fate which is destined to overwhelm in ruin both him and his hapless love, high-bred, regular of feature, stately of bearing, tragic in dignity and sombre beauty seems to tower over the frail and delicate creature who clings helplessly to his arm, the threads of the dark web of their destinies not yet interwoven, the tragedy of their two lives still locked up in the future.

Mr Millais has choosen the moment after the Master of Ravenswood's timely shot has brought down the wild bull which was just charging Lucy and her father. Sir William Ashton hurries off for assistance after summoning their unknown preserver to the aid of his daughter, who has fainted. Edgar carries her to a neighbouring spring, and by its aid restores her to consciousness, and then, in compliance with her passionate entreaties, supports her to where she hopes to find her father. As yet the two know each other but by name and by sight, perhaps, but whatever they know, it is as son and daughter of houses separated by an impassable gulf of family feud and party antagonism. We take the description of the picture from the pamphlet distributed in the room:

"We are in a thickly-wooded glade of the Chase of Ravenswood, where the burn, after feeding the basin at the Gothic shrine described in the story, wimples its downward way over ledges of rock, amusing moss-grown boulders, and lush green growth of fern and water-weed, to the more open ground where Sir William Ashton is hurrying to take his child from the arm of the dark stranger. Lucy, scarcely yet recovered from the bewilderment of her terror and the faintness of her swoon, clings with all her light body to the stranger's arm, while yet she seems to be urging him onward. There is a look of entreaty, blended with trust and helplessness, in the beseeching blue eyes and the wistful face. The plaid, which she wears, while modiced on extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and to T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., the Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 10,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
UKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FIXED FOR PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A PRETTY ROW.—Mandlay, 8th May.—Mr. Andreino, the Italian Consul and Agent of the flotilla was down at one of the steamers paying a friendly visit to the Captain, when Colonel Wyndham, who happened to be there at the same time and had some months back considered he had been insulted by Mr. Andreino, walked after him as the latter left the steamer, and reminded him of his past conduct. Mr Andreino told him to mind his own business and not interfere with people. The Colonel thereupon demanded satisfaction, and laying aside his coat and stick, struck Mr. Andreino with the fist; the latter retaliated, until one of them got hold of the stick and belaboured the other until both seemed drenched in blood. The fight, though a disgraceful affair, was conducted fairly, because when the combatants were tired of using their fists they by turns made use of the stick which the Colonel had thrown down probably for joint use. Mr. Andreino laid a complaint against the gallant Colonel in the Burmese Courts for an attack made on the Italian Consul, but the Colonel says he fought and got satisfaction from the Flotilla Agent not from the Italian Consul. According to the Burmese law, each will have to swear as to who struck first the blow, or be required to light candles or dive under water, when the decision will be to pay a fine of say from Rs 30 to 120 by the proved aggressor.—*Rangoon Gazette Sup.*

IN his article on "Religious Belief and Morality" in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Lyall makes the following remarks on the Brahmo Somaj movement:—"A very good example of the danger of too rapid an advance over the Balkans of superstition may be drawn from the fortunes of a well-known sect called the *Brahmo Somaj*. This sect professes an exalted creed, which was imported from Europe by its founder about fifty years ago, and has taken some root in Bengal, where it suits the taste of the educated classes, to whom orderly Government and the comforts of civilization have suggested a refined and mild ideal of the divine governor of their world. At first the Brahmists attempted to hold by the Vedas, but this involved them in sundry inconsistencies, and the more advanced section has now staked its belief upon pure *a priori* assumptions of a just and benevolent deity. The consequence has been that the sect has made no substantial progress beyond Bengal, because it can appeal to no authoritative warrant or prescriptive sanction; while throughout the greater part of India experience and observation of the natural world tell directly against the assumption that the deity is either just or benvolent. The argument from the analogy of nature which Butler applied so unanswerably to the deism of his time is as effective when used against the optimistic speculations of India; indeed in India the deist is very much more puzzled than in England to explain upon his theory the condition and prospects of mankind; for, if the visible world is directed by the divinities as both sides agree, there can be no doubt that in Asia the system and purpose are at least very incomprehensible."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT,
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

CHAIRMAN.
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR J. H. LEFROY, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A., F.R.S.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Seven to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £30 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of